

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 20TH, 1896.

NUMBER 43

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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[October 20th, 1896.]

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Tugboats always ready for service.

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A leather pocket book with silver corners, containing Rs. 400\$000 and 4 d'ements.

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English testimonials may be seen on application. Arithmetic, English subjects, Mathematics, elementary Latin, Physics and Chemistry taught as required.

He would also be glad to accept a resident tutorship in a family residing in a healthy situation during the ensuing summer.

Apply at 33, Rua de General Camara.

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Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, silence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz do Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Almas Gerais) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Boats leaves the Praia at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., on the land route; passengers should take the boat to the pier and connect with the boat at 6:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Levada train leaves at 12:30 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.

Nova Friburgo:

Boats leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maruhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.

Corcovado:

Return on week days, leave 46, Rua Conselheiro Vello (Laranjeiras) at 6 a. m. and 5 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 2:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and 4:45 and 7 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 5:30, 8, 9:30 and 12:30 a. m., 5:30, 9:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PITT, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool seasons at 7 p. m. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

, 81, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de São Joaquim, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Worship at 7 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scripture, at 5 p. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p. m.

JÓAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 10 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays.

2 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. Fabrício Correia, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANCIS WIEDEHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N° 179 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Paulo, No. 15.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Iadeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO (HUELO).—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rue da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granat Brown & Co., GENOA,

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direcção Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponds with the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
Germany..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
England..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazare & Fils, Co., Paris, André Neudorf & Co., Paris.
France..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponds.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponds.
and many other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger-Petersen,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfândega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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full bearing, is double the yield of the previous year, and runs up as high as 1 1/2 pounds. Of course, this is a fair average given, and in many little districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Guerrero, and Puebla, official reports give from 3 to 5 pounds per tree in its full growth and from four years after transplanting, upward.

The yield of coffee depends mainly on the climate, soil, and cultivation; in the hot zone, along low seashore, the tree is apt to be very prolific, but the product—the bean—must necessarily be light and shallow, and the plant short lived. A pound per tree on an average would be a very good return.

The tree in some districts lives for twenty years after reaching its full bearing period, maintaining itself in a vigorous state and giving the same yield; but experienced planters assert that after the twenty-fifth year, the plant begins to show symptoms of decay, its crops decreasing gradually, year after year, and ceasing altogether about the thirtieth year.

Trees planted at a medium distance apart, having a fine quality of soil, good care from the time of planting, and careful attention with them when seedlings, will yield a good crop at 30 years of age. The longevity of the Mexican tree also greatly depends on the development of the principal root, or taproot, and, consequently, on the depth to which it can penetrate and the fertility of the soil.

ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE TREE.

Although there are few plants less exposed to the attacks of insects and disease, the coffee tree has certain enemies, both animal and fungous, which require attention, but none of these present great difficulties in overcoming. A growth of moss is probably indicative of too much moisture and a generally feeble condition. Parasites or insects are easily destroyed by a free use of flour of sulphur, and by coloring and sprinkling the trees with a weak solution of lime, after having rubbed the trunk and branches with a piece of gunny sack, or by spraying the trees with soap water, to which very small quantity of kerosene oil has been added. Proper tillage, plenty of air, careful weeding, and judicious manuring will obviate all tendencies. By keeping the trees clear and the shade trees trimmed, all animals and insects, like rats, mice, and ants, will be kept away from the plantation.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE FOR MARKET.

The old method of preparing the coffee for market is still in vogue among the natives. The fruit gathered during the day is placed on thin matting, not piled, as that would produce fermentation of the pulp, the moisture of which would destroy the bright color of the berry and turn it black. The next day, after the mist has disappeared and the sun comes out in its full vigor, the contents of the mats are emptied on the drying yard. The yard should be made of stone, covered with a coating of mortar (lime and sand), built sloping, so that the water can run off quickly and the yard not be damp when the coffee is out to dry. While the berries are out on the drying yard, they are turned over two or three times, so that the rays of the sun will play over their whole surface. When the weather does not permit outside drying, a large, well-ventilated, and dry room, with a paved floor, is used. The above operation is performed for several days, until the berry is thoroughly dry; then follows flailing and treadling out the grain from the dry husks with the feet. The last cleaning of the berry by the natives is accomplished by placing the berries in a large mortar, made of earth or hollowed from a log, thoroughly beaten and worked with an immense pestle or maul. After the husk has been thoroughly beaten, it is separated from the chaff by being poured from a basket held on the shoulder to a matting on the ground, the chaff being blown from it as it falls by the wind and a strong, rapid fanning from a large palm-woven fan, operated by the other hand of the cleaner. The above system will do for persons of limited amount of capital, small plantations, and places inaccessible to machinery.

The process is not very satisfactory in its results, as the grain is apt to be injured, and the operation is slow and expensive. It would justify the planter to buy hand machinery, if his means and the size of his plantation will not allow him to go into the business on a larger scale. A small

F. in advance sheet U. S. Consular Report for September

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

Continued from our last.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

In districts having the necessary factors to make them first class, the plant will begin to flower from eighteen to twenty months after transplanting, and the third to fourth year of growth. In districts less fertile, the plant does not flower until the second year after transplanting, and in very poor ones, until the third year. In low places and districts of an elevation less than 1,200 feet above the sea level, the trees begin to flower in the month of January and the flowering season lasts until March. In medium high places, as early as February the coffee twigs begin to break out into small, white blooms, and by July they will be in the green berry.

In districts of about 4,000 or 4,500 feet altitude, the tree is still flowering as late as June and July. In lower elevated places, the fruit begins to mature about September, and by the end of October all the berries are ripe, but in sections of medium height, the picking usually begins in November and lasts until the end of February or March. When the berries have a deep red color, or nearly red-black, they are picked separately by hand and dropped into a small bag about 18 inches square, suspended from the neck of the picker; when full, the bags are emptied into baskets measuring from 50 to 75 pounds, which are placed at intervals in the path of the pickers. The quickest and most preferable way to gather the crop is to spread cloths beneath the trees and have the berries shaken into them. In wet weather the berries should not be allowed to get overripe. The crop is generally gathered by women and children, who are paid 25 cents per basket, each basket producing from 10 to 15 pounds of clean coffee. About 3 bushels of berries can be picked by a good worker in a day, and this quantity will yield about 30 pounds of dry coffee.

YIELD OF MEXICAN COFFEE TREES.

The first yield of a tree cultivated in a suitable location produces from 2 to 4 ounces of merchantable coffee during the year; the second crop yields twice as much, and the third crop, when it has its

pulper, huller, and separator, capable of turning out daily between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds, can be purchased in the United States for \$250 (United States), with an additional cost of \$250 (Mexican) for freight and duties.

For marketing the coffee, the bean is classified into "caracolillo," first and second class, and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds; the lighter sacks containing the best grades; however, the good planters store their coffee unshelled [*café en pésimo*], after being perfectly dried.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS.

I append herewith an estimate of the average cost of establishing a plantation and of the profit, taken from data in various coffee districts.

First year.

	Mexican currency.
Cost of clearing 100 acres [from \$6 to \$10 per acre].....	\$1,000.00
Cost of lining and staking [from \$2.50 to \$4 per 1,000 holes].....	240.00
Cost of digging holes [from \$10.50 to \$12].....	720.00
Cost of 60,000 plants, at \$5 to \$10 per 1,000,.....	600.00
Cost of planting 60,000 plants, at \$8 to \$9 per 1,000.....	540.00
Cost of replacing 25 per cent of the trees planted.....	465.00
Cost of weeding three or four times, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre each time.....	1,200.00
Cost of 100,000 nursery seedlings, at \$3 to \$5 per 1,000.....	500.00
Cost of tools.....	150.00
Cost of houses.....	250.00
Cost of fencing.....	250.00
	\$5,915.00

Second year.

Weeding three times, at \$2.50 to \$4.50.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	850.00
	6,765.00

Third year.

Weeding.....	750.00
Pulling and topping (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 trees).....	210.00
Pulping house and store.....	1,500.00
Pulper, huller, and separator.....	500.00
Bags, etc.	150.00
Gathering 25,000 pounds of berries (1,500 bushels), at 50 to 75 cents per quintal.....	562.50
Curing 15,000 pounds of coffee, at \$4 to \$5 per quintal of 100 pounds.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	4,522.50
	11,287.50
	4,500.00
	6,787.50

Less value of crop this year, 15,000
pounds, at 30 cents per pound....

Weeding.....	750.00
Trimming.....	150.00
Bags and mats.....	350.00
Gathering 300,000 pounds of berries (6,000 bushels).....	2,250.00
Curing 60,000 pounds of coffee.....	3,000.00
Sundries.....	150.00
	6,650.00
	13,437.50
	18,000.00

Profit at the end of fourth year...

This estimate is made, leaving out of consideration the cost of the land [generally from \$5 to \$25 per acre], which necessarily varies according to locality, richness, and accessibility of transportation facilities. A small tract costs more than a large one and is difficult to obtain, except from the land companies started here [Mexico City] for the purpose of supplying lots to intending settlers.

There is also no charge made for the cost of superintendence, which would vary [from \$50 to \$100 a month and found] with the size of the plantation and the capacity of the respective superintendent. Living expenses are likewise omitted and may be assumed by the interested party equal to the cost of farm life in other countries. The returns from side crops are not taken into consideration, which sometimes help materially toward paying expenses.

The machinery here estimated for may be worked the first year by hand, but by applying horse power is sufficient for the crop of 200 acres.

In calculating the crop returns, the lowest price of ordinary Mexican-cured coffee only is taken into consideration, while it may be fairly assumed that, by adopting an improved and modern method of curing the product, a considerably larger price may be secured. It is also well to add that the price of operations, such as clearing, weed-

ing, and pruning, contemplates not the slipshod manner in which such things are ordinarily attended to in some sections of the country, but such as prevails on plantations where all operations are conducted by experienced managers, and with a view of obtaining the highest results possible under well-systemized and organized direction.

Of course, coffee can be planted and brought to bear in the manner usually employed in most old districts, and perhaps a trifle cheaper than here estimated, but the results are far from being as good, either in the early maturity of the trees, or in the quality of the coffee produced, or in the duration of the productive life of the plant. The cost and product are only brought down to the end of the fourth year, after which a much larger crop may be counted on with regularity, while under the present system of cultivation, there is a good crop one year and a lesser one the next.

SECTIONS BEST SUITED TO COFFEE GROWING.

It is supposed by many that the whole of Mexico is adapted to the growing of coffee; that is a mistake. The northern part of the republic, situated outside of the tropics, is temperate and produces the vegetation proper to that zone; the southern part, which lies between 14° 30' and 20° 30' north latitude, may justly be called the hot country, the coffee-producing country, as a rule.

Not all the places found in the torrid zone are adapted to the development of the coffee tree. Coffee may be profitably grown at an elevation from 800 to 900 meters [about 2,700 feet], but beyond 1,000 meters it does not produce enough to justify its cultivation. Coffee grows well at Orliza, but not beyond toward the City of Mexico, which is 182 miles northwest and at an elevation of 7,500 feet. The climate in the coffee-producing regions is generally pleasant, not too hot or too cool. The nights are especially pleasant and refreshing, arising, it may be, from the peculiar formation of that country and the constant interchange of air currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The production of coffee here is like that of other crops in the United States, governed by the season, soil, and cultivation.

(To be continued.)

THE PREVENTION OF SUNSTROKE.

In the hot weather which we are experiencing a popular knowledge of every precaution which can be adopted to prevent an attack of heat apoplexy is of the highest value. A timely hint from our Australian colonies has now been opportunely reported. It appears that during January, when 300 persons died of sunstroke, a colonial government asked the medical board to issue appropriate instructions for the avoidance of this grave disease. The board is stated to have declared that, of all predisposing causes undue indulgence in intoxicating liquor is the most common and most dangerous. Further, that during the attack it is dangerous to employ intoxicants as a remedy. We cordially endorse this opinion. In many cases sunstroke has practically been alcohol stroke, and in other cases an injurious resort to alcohol therapeutically has endangered the sufferer's life. Even by the abstinent, under extreme heat conditions, it is essential that such common-sense precautions as the wearing of appropriate clothing, of light, non-radiating head-gear, and moderation of exertion should be adopted. Undoubtedly *cetis paribus*, the strictly abstinent have the least risk of heat apoplexy. —*British Medical Journal*.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

On the 12th inst. a dynamite bomb was exploded in a Rosario bakery, causing considerable damage and great alarm. The authorities succeeded in capturing the authors and, it is said, have obtained important confessions from them.

The *Garibaldi* question is still unsettled. These rapacious Italian ship-builders refuse to pay the fines that they have incurred, and claim immunity for having completed the vessel before the stipulated date. Therefore a lawsuit has been commenced against them. The government ought to have taken this advice by refusing to have the ship at any price. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Oct. 9.

There is no end in the propositions for doing away with bandits, each project being claimed as the best. There is really no difficulty in killing bandits. It is only necessary to catch them, and give each one a slight blow just at the back of the head; in a small dose of poison, forced down the throat, has proved effective. We recommend these methods to those who have public money to spend on the extermination of the plague. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

Capt. Castex, who murdered Lieut. Knob at Caraniana, has been finally sentenced to life imprisonment, which it is absolutely certain will not be carried out, and he may live in hope of being able to regain his liberty long enough to be unfortunate as to kill two or three more men. However, even that sentence will have a salutary influence on strutting officers, who masquerade as soldiers. The tame soldier is neither a bully nor an assassin, but gentle as well as brave. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

We note that a young painter is to be given a sum of money from the public treasury for the purpose of enabling the artless painter to study, practise, travel and have a good time in Europe at the public expense. We do not know whether this national artist is to learn to paint houses, faces or pictures, but we presume it is the latter, as congress would not be likely to vote to help a man to learn anything useful, and there may be reason to fear an increase in the output of the horrid caricatures we have seen exhibited as specimens of art. Now, if some one were sent abroad to learn to paint faces, it might be worth while to pay the expense out of the public funds, in order to get rid of the hideous masks made of women's faces and girls', too, who seem to have used a whitewash brush, Caliolla lime and red lead. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, died of an apneumatic stroke whilst celebrating the communion in Hawarden church on Sunday the 11th instant.

The deceased prelate was born at Birmingham on the 14th July 1829, was educated at King Edward's school in that city, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by taking a 1st class and was senior optime.

After a short period as a master at Rugby, he was appointed the 1st head-master of Wellington College in 1858, which was succeeded by a chaplaincy to the Queen, then by a canonry and chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral. He was selected in 1876 to be the 1st Bishop of Truro, and was consecrated the following year. Here by his energy and tact he made his mark, and almost entirely by his own efforts collected over £120,000 for the erection of the cathedral, which was consecrated as recently as last year. The beautiful cathedral one of the finest if not the finest work of Sir Arthur Pearson, R. A., is alone a monument to the Archbishop.

On the death of Archbishop Tait in 1882, he was translated to the primacy, and was enthroned with great ceremony in 1883. He struck the key-note of his primacy when he said at his enthronement that he would try to walk in the footsteps of the martyred Laud. He succeeded in suppressing the ritual prosecutions in England, and thereby annihilated his predecessor's "public worship regulation act."

Perhaps the most important event of his tenure of the see, was the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, which took place some few years ago in the library of Lambeth Palace before the Archbishop and his curates. It was the first time that an Archbishop had ever summoned a Bishop in England for a ritual offence, and the Bishop was acquitted, with the exception of two minor points.

The archbishopric is supposed to be worth £15,000 a year, but the income is about £10,000 with two palaces, one at Lambeth and the other at Arlington in Surrey.

THE CRISIS AND THE PRESS.

It would seem from what has occurred in this city during the past week that the credit of this country rests on so precarious a foundation, that its resources are so small, its reputation so uncertain and the self-control of its journalists and public men so limited, that one small telegram from a comparatively unknown person to *The Times* in regard to a severe commercial crisis, is potent enough to threaten the whole country with ruin. Had Swift written an account of what has just occurred, it would have been classed as one of his best satires, but no one would have thought it possible in real life. Even now we can not help doubting what has really occurred. And for those who have kept their heads, the question must have occurred more than once whether the press and a part of the population of this capital were not actually bereft of all reason. A plain statement of the case is as follows:

On the 9th inst. the *Times* correspondent in this city sent the following dispatch,

which was published in London the following morning:

Business and financial situation here most critical. Three hundred applications in bankruptcy are reported. Many important firms are embarrassed. The banks are restricting their operations. A project granting a six months' moratorium has been presented in congress. The revenue bill increases taxes, although commerce protests. The government is helpless and congress is incompetent in face of the emergency. The present tendency of legislation is to restrict trade, increase the costs of living, augment useless military expenditures and promote political jealousy. The only remedies proposed are a moratorium, the transfer of the bonds deposited in the treasury to guarantee the currency, to the Banco da Republica to secure loans in Europe, and in a further issue of currency.

This telegram, which was based on current knowledge and evidence and was justified by repeated public statements in congress, in the press, and by business men on every hand, seems to have struck London at a sensitive time. There was an immediate fall in Brazilian securities, and it was telegraphed out that it would be impossible to negotiate certain loans just at present. On the morning of the 11th the *Jornal do Commercio* published a cable dispatch in regard to the *Times* telegram and its effects on Brazilian securities in London, and with it the following significant and unpremeditated editorial comment:

The telegram of our London correspondent, which we insert in the proper place, might be published without comment, since by itself it shows the disastrous effects which, in that market, with which we are connected by so many and such important interests, were produced by the rash financial policy that is advocated here, what is still worse, sustained in the chamber of deputies in the detriment of our credit, and by the disregard of the judgment of the directors of congressional policy.

By what motive, by what inspiration was Sr. Meloim e Albuquerque, deputy for Pernambuco, quoted when he introduced his moratorium bill, which has so painfully increased public opinion in Brazil and which has caused so disastrously in foreign markets with which we maintain commercial and financial relations? His excellency and those who belong to his political school may be devoted servants of the country, but their devotion resembles that of the will of the fable which to relieve a friend of a temporary inconvenience crushed his skull.

The situation of this and other markets of the republic is bad, nor is it possible for the state of trade and industry to be favorable in a country violently agitated with sudden and reckless legislative changes and by extravagant and unscientific fiscal schemes which we have so frequently criticised.

This crisis, however, will not be insuperable, just as other crises have not been, if prudence, tact and a proper comprehension of the country's wants better inspire legislators, who frame the budgets and devise the schemes of taxation.

In the real difficulties that unfortunately exist let them not add, with the rashness of imprudence with the inexorability of sectarian fanaticism, still greater embarrassments, which, falling from such a height, will increase the burdens of our mercantile community, now struggling with great courage and impotency, honest to meet its engagements and maintain the honorable reputation that it always enjoyed.

Jornal do Commercio, Oct. 11.

This was written before the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* had discovered the enormity of the offence, or before he had realized his personal interest in the matter. This discovery was apparently made on the 13th for on the morning of the 14th the usually placid columns of that journal fairly blazed with indignation. The telegram to *The Times* was reproduced and the editor of *The Rio News* was accused of being its author. On the following day even greater space was given to the subject, and the editor of a paper, which by its position and importance ought never to compromise its dignity and fairness, descended to the use of abusive epithets, falsehood and all the tricks of an unscrupulous controversialist. Under the leadership of José Carlos Rodrigues, the said editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, other native journals joined in a chorus of denunciation and slander. Two hysterical deputies then solemnly called the attention of the chamber to the alleged attack upon the good name and credit of the country. And the almost unanimous opinion was that the editor of *The Rio News* should be expelled from the country. He was accused of defamation, bad faith, systematic hostility to the country, etc., and he was covered with such choice epithets as *miseravel, insolente*, and all that. No one thought of asking for proofs of the assertion that Mr. Lamouroux is the *Times* correspondent, or that the objectionable telegram had been correctly reproduced. In fact, so completely had the chauvinist elements, led by the *Jornal do Commercio*, lost their senses that they considered nothing but their insatiable desire to get rid of a journalist who had the audacity to publish abroad the unfavorable situation of the

country. And their clamor was even louder in the grave councils of state where it is said that expulsion was at first decided upon, and then, after a little more reflection, it was resolved not to expel, but to subject him to the rack and screw of a political interrogation.

And now, to show how baseless and ridiculous the whole affair is, we propose to submit a few extracts to show that the statements made by the *Times* correspondent and by the editor of this journal were fully justified. These extracts are but a very small part of the evidence available, for the speeches in congress are full of allusions to the commercial crisis which exists in this city, and very many of them full of denunciations of the policy of the government which has caused such a crisis. Our space and time however are hopelessly inadequate to cover all, and we can therefore only call the attention of our readers to the few extracts which follow:

The difficulty of furnishing the means required by legitimate trade in this city and in the interior is of remote origin.... The suspension of payments by several firms is an indication of still greater evils if the same infection continues to prevail in the management of financial affairs.... The two branches of government may agree on certain measures which, although they may not entirely alter the situation, may however mitigate, somewhat, the pernicious effects of this policy of repres-

O País, Sept. 25.

The very friends of the government who have brought us to this desperate situation are now asking for more, and to retard the approach of the evil—stupor and dismaying expedients.... Glycerio seeks to delay the fatal denouement by means of a sumuous loan.... Commerce, tired of awaiting protective measures from the government for improving its situation, seems disposed to liquidate in flames. Fines increase, failures are multiplied, the want of confidence is general, credit no longer exists and dismay and horror fill every heart.

Gazeta da Tarde, Sept. 29.

Our predictions in regard to the precarious state of trade are unfortunately undergoing fulfillment. Yesterday on change the greatest financial difficulties were manifested and more than one important house suspended payments.

O País, Oct. 2.

The liabilities of the commercial houses which have failed in the last 30 days amount to the large sum of more than \$8,000,000,000. At the Camera Commercial there are awaiting action a large number of applications for declaring the bankruptcy of insolvent merchants. At the last moment we are informed that to-day two more very important houses have failed, which raises to a still higher sum the figure of \$8,000,000,000.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 2.

Yesterday there was a run on the government savings bank.

O País, Oct. 3.

It was insistently reported in the city yesterday that 300 bankruptcy applications have been made at the Camera Commercial and that the minister of finance has requested the *res cavae* judge to postpone his decision. It was moreover reported that at the notaries' offices in this city there are over 200 protested notes! We have also heard that during the last two days there has been a run on the government savings bank.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 3.

The run on the government savings bank was so scandalous that not even the *Páis* was able to deny it.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 5.

The run, during the last few days, on the government savings bank is a practical demonstration of the danger of socialistic uprisings when supported by the doctors of parliamentary evasions. The extravagant attempt to invert the balances on deposits of various classes in doubtful mortgage bonds has been met by the depositors with the withdrawal of their balances.

Liberdade, Oct. 5.

The peril through which our commerce is passing is its *peril de teror*. Everyone doubts, even the *notaries*, want of confidence prevails, even in usages. Want of confidence prevails, even in usages. The less cautious, even these, when asked to give information in regard to the stability and solvency of any firm, no matter how reputable the latter may be, evade answering, for if, on one hand, they do not wish to reveal their want of confidence to the *notaries*, on the other, they cannot be said to be pessimists.... Trade is struggling with a terrible crisis.... The situation is *deserto* (*desertado*) and demands a prompt remedy.... For the present, for the moment, in our opinion and in view of what we have heard from good sources—only a moratorium.

S. Q., in *A Notícia*, Oct. 6.

Ernest protests have been made against the absurd system of taxation decreed in 1895. Under this system *notaries* have diminished, importation has been restricted and at the same time sales have been declined for the interior. These are the most important factors in the production of the crisis which now intensely distresses trade.... Let no one be deceived, trade is passing through an intense crisis and with it the whole country.

Liberdade, Oct. 6.

High prices have driven from the market many of our former customers. Important houses have seen their sales diminish more than 300,000,000 a month and many of them in their daily transactions have succeeded in obtaining sufficient means to meet current expenses.... Many persons consider indispensable a legal decree for a moratorium. It would be more detrimental than a financial crisis.... A good financial policy consists at the present time in efforts to restore confidence.... Unfortunately good sense will not prevail.

Liberdade, Oct. 8.

The state of trade could not possibly be more distressing and disastrous. At present merchants are living on mutual assistance. No one pays, because no one can collect. The most important houses are filling and allowing their notes to go to prairie, because no one here can obtain money, not even in government bonds. No one will furnish money. Accordingly, from this to a general suspension of payments, to a general commercial crash, to the suspension of payments on the part of the government itself, the distance is short.

(Extract from the speech of Senator Otávio, on Oct. 7, published in the *Diário do Congresso*, of Oct. 8.)

All the world sees that the money of the government is valueless and that it, therefore, cannot assist, whose bankruptcy is certain and inevitable. And commercial bankruptcy is the bankruptcy of the government, whose difficulties are the same, that is, it has neither money nor credit. And so thoroughly is it convinced of this that, needing money and having no confidence in its credit, it endeavors to obtain a loan through the medium of the Banco da República, so that its fiasco may not be discovered. Let no one deceive himself; the government can at present obtain money only by resorting to the policy of bankrupts and leasing or mortgaging its railways and the receipts of the custom-house.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 8.

All the world sees that the financial crisis is spreading prodigiously, causing here and there commercial establishments to culminate with a frightful crash, hurling in ruins private fortunes laboriously accumulated.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 8.

He that owes money should pay when it is due, and he that does not pay is a bankrupt. This is the rule, which for the sake of equity may be modified in favor of debtors whose records and reputations are good.... But when the entire mercantile community withers in total ruin, it is impossible to grant exceptional favors.... Hence we do not agree with those who blame the banks for refusing to neglect their own interests at a time like this when the government itself neither has credit nor deserves confidence.... Trade, besieged with difficulties on every side, is mortally wounded and cannot be saved by banks, which are themselves affected.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 10.

Telegrams from London show the want of confidence excited in regard to our mercantile community by Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium, in which everyone saw the hand of the government. The minister bill failed to pass in the chamber, which rejected it in *lineas* against the vote of the leader.... The commercial crisis is no longer a matter of conjecture.... It is a sad and dreadful reality, involving bankruptcy caused by the government, which is the principal bankrupt, since it has neither money nor credit.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 12.

If the extravagant plan of converting deposits of various classes into depreciated mitigation bonds has been abandoned, confidence has not been restored to the holders of account-current books of the government savings bank. The run on that of official establishment still continues.... We are informed that application has been made to the treasury for large sums, the daily deposits being insufficient to cover the withdrawals.... According to the regulation of the savings bank delay is required for the withdrawal of large sums, and the deposits being in general small, one can readily conceive what a large number of depositors have been startled with the threat of conversion.... Besides those who see the crowds that assemble every day in the vicinity of the building on Rua de D. Manoel all mistake on this subject is out of the question.

Liberdade, Oct. 12.

The *Comercio* also treats of Medeiros' bill and says that the journalistic blows inflicted on that deputy are unjust and that the bill now indignantly spurned may perhaps be eagerly adopted here, after by the government of Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. It adds that the incendiary is not the man who cries fire, but he who applies the torch.

(Telegram from S. Paulo in the *Notícia* of Oct. 14.)

There has been a run, which apparently still continues, on the government savings bank, and it is reported that the government, desirous of other resources, has made use of the daily receipts of the custom-house to meet the payments to depositors.

Liberdade, Oct. 14.

During the last few days there has been a run on the government savings bank in consequence of the imprudent idea, some days ago suggested by an eminent politician, in regard to the conversion of the *reais*.... Yesterday the withdrawals caused no little work, lasting from 9:30 a.m. to nearly 5 o'clock p.m.

Jornal do Brasil, Oct. 14.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—The number of depositors withdrawing money continues to-day to be extraordinary. Up to the hour at which we are writing several persons who had registered for

withdrawing their deposits have not been able to do so on account of the crowd assembled there for the same purpose.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 14.

No one now has the slightest doubt in regard to the commercial crisis.... The question cannot be evaded. The merchants and the government are ruined, because money and credit are things that cannot be improvised or proclaimed by force of arms.... Honest merchants who have spent their whole lives in constant labor, day and night, laying up their scanty savings for their support in melancholy and weary old age, now see all lost, their little fortunes swallowed up without even the hope of regaining a sufficient part thereof to tranquillize them in regard to their declining years. Widows burdened with heavy family expenses, isolated and abandoned, with no resources beyond their meager deposits in banks, in bonds and in other government securities, sicken at the thought of inevitable penury! Orphans, whose sole means of livelihood are in the hands of the government which seeks to defraud them with fictitious and valueless securities—what is to become of them?

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 14.

It would be well for the administrator of the government savings bank to increase the number of paying tellers in order to avoid crowding among the persons who go there to withdraw their deposits.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 15.

The *Gazeta da Notícias*, which claims to be well informed in regard to the secrets of the government, stated yesterday that it had been almost settled that Mr. Lamouroux, correspondent of the *Times*, should be expelled for publishing critical telegrams to that paper describing the critical situation of our commercial interests.... This resolution of the government is so amazing and monstrous that it resembles rather the extravagance of malice than the deliberation of a council.... Indeed the attempt of the government to silence the correspondent of an important foreign journal like the *Times*, however freely it communicates the results of his observations and tells the truth in regard to what is witnessed by the whole country, is a marvellous proceeding that graphically depicts the present abnormal state of affairs. If Mr. Lamouroux is a criminal, let him be legally punished; if he is not, the liberty of expressing one's opinions, whose vibrations are prescribed in our penal code, should be thoroughly respected and maintained.

And when was the truth ever considered discreditable to any one? Does the government really suppose that it can conceal the wretched state of our commercial interests?.... If there is any one that has promoted the discredit of the country and its finances, it is the government itself, which, accordingly, deserves more than any one else to be expelled and which is to blame for everything that occurs to our detriment, since it has not shown its capability of economizing our money or of preserving respect for our credit.... The injury done to the government proceeds from no one but the government itself, which, after having destroyed the republic, now seeks to destroy the nation.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 17.

Our financial situation is so critical that we have no resources of our own and are unable to contract loans in foreign countries, because European capital no longer has any confidence in our credit or in the stability of the *reais*, and capitalists either refuse to lend us their money or impose terms that cannot be accepted.... It is necessary for us to be thoroughly impressed with our wretched financial situation.

(Extract from speech of Senator Morais e Barros, published in the *Liberdade* of Oct. 18.)

If the curator of bankrupt estates, receiving weekly certified copies of protests of notes, should resolve to perform the duty of applying for the requisite legal action, there would be at the Camera Commercial not merely 300 bankruptcy cases, but two or three times that number.

Liberdade, Oct. 18.

New taxes are going to be decreed and some of the present taxes are to be largely increased. The following are new taxes:

Tax of 15% on live cattle imported;

Increase of 2 1/2% on dividends of Brazilian or foreign banks and companies.

Increased taxes:

Tax of 35 reis per kilo on imported coarse salt;

Tax of 1820 reis per kilo on foreign beer;

Increase of 100% in the present tax on imported sugar;

On artificial wines a tax double the present tax on natural wines;

Abolition of the tax now allowed on oils, bottled wines, feasted pinches and leather belts;

An increase of 100% in the tax on twine or cotton thread;

Increase in cost of storage and labor fees (from 150 to 200 reis, or 25%).

Adit to the foreigning the stamp tax of 1/10% on transactions in exchange and that of 20 reis on brokers' contracts, and the *Jornal* will certainly change its optimistic opinion.... Some days ago the illustrious dean of the press denied the notorious fact of the run on the government savings bank resulting from the thoughtless amendment of the leader. And yet in its *Cartilha* of the 14th we find the following item:

"Yesterday, without just cause, the run on the government savings bank for the withdrawal of deposits still continued."

Liberdade, Oct. 16.

That our mercantile community is ruined is a notorious fact, which the merchants themselves confess and which even the government undertakes to proclaim by means of the celebrated unsuccessful attempt to pass a moratorium bill introduced in the chamber by a deputy under the

inspiration of the leader who spoke and voted for it. That the government has no means of saving the merchants and the country from imminent bankruptcy is also an indisputable fact which every one sees and knows.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 16.

We asserted that it was *public and notorious* that over 300 bankruptcy applications had been filed. The information obtained by the *Jornal* from the distributor does not destroy the notoriety of the fact, nor prove anything beyond the fact that during the months of August and September and part of the present month there were distributed only 22 bankruptcy cases.... The *Jornal* pretends that it does not know the difference between the *file* and the *distribution* of a bankruptcy application.... We stated that no action had been taken on the applications filed. If no action was taken their distribution could not be reported, which thus exploits the soap-bubble argument of the *Jornal*.... If action was really suspended on the applications in view of state reasons offered by the minister of finance, as was insistently reported and is reported still, it would not have been proper to violate the secret. On the contrary it would be obligatory to maintain secrecy.

Liberdade, Oct. 17.

Never have Brazilian commercial interests passed through a more critical period than that through which they are passing now.

Alentejo in the *Jornal do Commercio*, Oct. 19.

The *Gerdian knot* was cut by Dr. Antonio Prado who declared that it is not a *apartheid*, but the country that is passing through a crisis unprecedented in its financial history.

Alentejo in the *Jornal do Commercio*, Oct. 19.

Assuming that the newspapers and individuals who have been so prompt to denounce us and to demand our expulsion for repeating simply what so many Brazilians are saying among themselves, are still possessed with a little common sense and with some sense of justice, we should now like to ask them what they have to say to all this? What excuses have they to offer for the contemptible rôle they have been playing during the past week? Are they aware that they have done more to bring ridicule, and contempt, and discredit upon their country, than a whole army of foreign correspondents could do? Are they aware that they have actually shown to the world, and affirmed through the columns of the press, that the assertions of the Brazilian government, its principal journalists, its most prominent banker, and its legislators, have less weight in the principal money centre of the world than the bare, unsupported statement of an unknown correspondent of *The Times*? And yet, this is actually what has occurred!

From all this we must conclude that the chauvinists and some of the thin-skinned journalists of this city are the only ones who have brought shame and discredit upon the country. They have demonstrated the fact that they are lacking in judgment, in discretion and in fairness, and that they are capable of breaking out in denunciation and abuse on any pretext and even without the shadow of a cause. And they have also shown that they are not above the employment of misinterpretation, exaggeration and falsehood to attain their ends. We are glad to say that there are exceptions, and we owe thanks to the *Liberdade*, *Gazeta da Tarde*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Cidade do Rio*, *Gazeta de Notícias*, and perhaps others, for the energetic opposition which they have manifested to the proposed outrage upon the editor of this journal. And we are also glad to say that outside a limited circle, the business elements of this city, Brazilians as well as foreigners, are fully sustaining the statements we have made.

THE TRUE LESSON.

Among the many foreigners who have sought homes in the United States, one of the most eminent and best known is Carl Schurz. He has lived there the best part of a long and useful life—more than twenty years, it is said—and he finds the country and its people good enough to deserve unconditional praise for the opportunities they offer to the poor and the indigent. In a recent speech he denounced the populists in terms which can not be reproduced too widely, and from which we take the following eloquent extract:

"They seek to excite what they call 'the poor' against what they call 'the rich'—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of to-day, and so many of the rich of to-day may be among the poor of tomorrow. Their candidate for the presidency presented a characteristic spectacle when some time ago he was kindly shown over the farm of the governor of New York, who is himself an example of the poor country boy risen by able and honest effort to affluence and distinction; and when that candidate then straightway in a public speech drew invidious comparisons between the elegant houses on the Hudson and the poor cabins in the west—teaching not the true American lesson of success won by honest industry, thrift, and enterprise, but the lesson that those who have succeeded more—more—a lesson utterly un-American, unpatriotic, and abominable!"

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrival and departure of foreign vessels, the movements of the price current of the market, table of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee exports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 20th, 1896.

The illustrious deputies Pinto da Rocha (not *pinto de verde*) and Nilo Peçanha will accept our sincere thanks. They have proved to the hit all that has been said about congress. They have interrupted their laborious mental operations over the long-delayed budget bills long enough to indulge in a little personal slander and vituperation. They show their judicial quality by accepting the malicious denunciation of a newspaper they hate and which they (their political friends) not long since tried to ruin, and then without asking for proofs or even considering the charges, they demand the deportation of the offending journalist. Again we offer them our thanks, for they prove *in personae proprie* all that we have said of them.

The prejudice and confusion caused by including hasty and crudely-conceived tariff changes in the revenue bill of last year, is about to be repeated this year. Nothing but injury to trade and burdens for the people can result from so mischievous a policy. An iniquitous tax is to be levied on imported beef cattle, to create national beggary in order to promote national industry. Another iniquitous tax is that on salt, which it is proposed to increase in order to put money into the pockets of some salt-makers up the coast. The tax on beer is also to be increased, "because we make better beer here than the article imported." And so on through a very considerable list. Add to this the general increase in the charges for storage and labor, and we have an increase in taxation which can not fail to be a serious inconvenience at the present moment. It is quite time that congress adopted some rule, forbidding the introduction of tariff changes in revenue bills. If the tariff requires changes, let it be considered deliberately and through the medium of a special bill. To make the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills dependent upon the adoption of burdensome taxes to promote private jobbery, is grossly dishonest. Let us hope the senate will reject every provision to that end, even though it may wholly defeat the passage of the bill.

On the 16th instant the editor of this journal was summoned to appear at the central police station "to give information." He promptly responded to the summons, although he knew of no legal cause for it. On his arrival the 2nd delegado exhibited certain clippings from the *Jornal do Comercio* and asked him if he is the *Times* correspondent. Mr. Lamoureux at once declined to answer the question, and for the reason that he was being threatened with expulsion from the country, which arbitrary act he intended to contest, he is entitled to his defence and could not therefore answer any question which might prejudice that defence. The case was then laid before the chief of police, to whom Mr. Lamoureux made the same statement, adding that in case the authorities insist upon an investigation he would be compelled to request the privilege of employing legal advice. The chief responded that the matter was not so serious as to require the services of a

lawyer, and that the government does not mediate any such step as that of expulsion from the country. He had simply summoned Mr. Lamoureux to declare whether, or not, he is the *Times* correspondent, and so what basis he had for the telegram sent to London in regard to the commercial crisis, which telegram he characterized as defamatory. Mr. Lamoureux denied that reproducing news from Brazilian newspapers constitutes defamation, and stated that as the *Jornal do Comercio* had accused him of being the *Times* correspondent, let the editor of that paper come forward with his proofs. It is manifestly unfair to expect him to be both defendant and witness in a case involving such serious consequences to himself. Mr. Lamoureux also added that as editor of *The Rio News* he is compelled to take his information largely from Brazilian newspapers, and he had always done this in perfect good faith. More than that, he had resided here some 19 years and had important interests in the country, which rendered it absurd that he should be an enemy of the country, as alleged.

After some further discussion the chief urged that he could then have no objection to declaring himself a friend to Brazil and as the author of no attacks upon that country. Mr. Lamoureux assented to this and stated that he could declare, if that would be satisfactory, that he is the author of no defamatory telegrams or false news in regard to Brazil, and that his journalistic work had been always based upon statements published in the Brazilian press which had been used in perfect good faith. This statement was accepted and the interview terminated. In conclusion, we may say that we do not at all understand the purpose of this interview, nor do we see that anything has been gained by it. The summons was irregular, as there is no law to justify it. The liberty of the press is guaranteed by the constitution, and by the same organic law the foreigner is invested with all the privileges enjoyed by the native citizen.

OUR TRANSCRIPTIONS.

The transcriptions which we publish today in another column show that there was ample foundation for the telegram sent to *The Times* and for the statements published in these columns in regard to the commercial crisis in this city. No one really denies the existence of such a crisis, though some, for reasons best known to themselves, are seeking to show that the reports are exaggerated, and that they were made with the object of deliberately injuring the country. We do not deem it advisable to interview business men, nor to publish the opinions one hears on every side, for the simple reason that in the present hysterical condition of a part of the native press and the antagonism shown by the authorities, such a course would serve to injure them more than it would do us good. The simple fact remains, however, that not only do the transcriptions elsewhere published prove the existence of a serious crisis, but it is confirmed by every business man in this city and by hundreds of private telegrams. We have invented no false reports on this subject, and we have shown no ill-will in publishing the statements made by others. And that the sources of a part of our information may be better appreciated abroad, we shall now take the liberty to describe who and what they are:

SENATOR ORTICIA.—This gentleman is one of the few congressmen who devote themselves to the study of financial questions. If his warnings had been regarded, the country would not have reached its present deplorable condition.

O PAIZ.—The editor-in-chief of this paper is Senator Quintino Bocayuva, whose friends are said to believe that he will be the next President of the republic.

GAZETA DA TARDE.—This is an evening paper, whose proprietor Luiz Ferreira Mello, a Brito, is a capitalist in good standing.

We are informed that the editor-in-chief is Dr. Castilho Lisboa, a respectable and talented journalist.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Of this evening paper, which has recently suspended publication, the editor-in-chief was Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, a prominent member of the Rio de Janeiro bar, whose connections gave him a favorable opportunity for obtaining correct information in regard to bankruptcy applications and protests of notes. It may be added in proof of this gentleman's ability that he successfully conducted, in the absence of Senator Ruy Barbosa, the suits of the mil-

itary officers illegally retired from the service and obtained for them reinstatement and compensation.

NOTICIA, a reputable evening paper.

LUERDAMO.—This is a journal whose editor-in-chief is Dr. Candido de Oliveira, who has more than once been a cabinet minister and who is now one of the most successful legal practitioners at the Rio de Janeiro bar. He is assisted by a staff of able writers who have too much disrepute not to be aware that misstatements and exagerations would rebound to the injury of their journal and of the cause which it defends.

SENADOR MORAES E BARROS.—This gentleman, who is a brother of President Pudente de Moraes, is one of the most respectable members of the senate.

COMERCIO DE S. PAULO.—The editor-in-chief of this journal is Dr. Eduardo Prado, a wealthy planter and talented writer.

ALCANTRE.—This is said to be the *nom de plume* of Veridiano de Carvalho, one of the ablest writers on the staff of the *Jornal do Comercio*. He is a well-informed accountant, whose knowledge of commercial affairs is notoriously far superior to that of the editor-in-chief of the paper.

JORNAL DO BRASIL.—The editor-in-chief of this paper is Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, who commanded the national guard of this city during the naval revolution.

DR. ANTONIO PRADO.—This gentleman has twice been a cabinet minister and is one of the wealthiest planters in S. Paulo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 30.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill on the collection of export duties and the revenue bill. Deputy Alencar Guimaraes moved to ask for information in regard to land grants in Parana.

OCTOBER 1.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices and voted in 1st discussion the bill exempting from taxation the salaries of federal judges and that regulating the granting of leaves of absence to public employees.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber, which held two sittings, voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 30,000\$ for the department of finance and in 1st discussion the electoral reform bill and the bill on elections in the federal district. It discussed the revenue bill, the budget of the department of industry, the bill exempting certain navigation companies from the provisions of the coast trade regulations and the affairs of the Central railway.

OCTOBER 2.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion, with amendments, a bill on elections.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion with an amendment the bill on coast navigation and discussed the revenue bill, the Senate amnesty bill and the budget of the department of industry.

OCTOBER 3.—Both houses adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senator Oliveira Galvão, who had died on the previous day.

OCTOBER 5.—Senate.—The Senator Leopoldo de Paixões introduced a bill on government savings banks. The senate discussed the budget of the war department.—Chamber of Deputies.—At the day sitting the Sergipe amnesty bill was passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 82 to 29. The chamber discussed the general revenue bill and the budget of the department of industry. The latter was also discussed at the night sitting.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A police soldier named Telles was found dead in the street at São Paulo on the night of the 16th inst. He had been stabbed by some unknown person.

—A rain and hail storm visited the district of Pirassununga, São Paulo, on the 7th inst., but it is said that the coffee plantations of the vicinity suffered no damage from it.

—Counterfeited 100\$ notes are in circulation at Piraju, São Paulo, but the police *delegado*, Lieut. Napoleão, knows more or less who the guilty parties are and he is on their trail.

—On the early morning of the 13th a soldier of the 2nd police battalion stationed at Campinas, São Paulo, going off duty,残忍ly stabbed a sleeping comrade, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was arrested.

—The *Estado de São Paulo* says that the coming of Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque to that city is reported to be connected "with the introduction of Armenian immigrants into S. Paulo." In view of the small number of deputies now attending the sessions of congress, the absence of this deputy on a private speculation is noteworthy. Is his pay going on just the same?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 18th states that a Spaniard named Miguel Santana Leão had that morning killed two men near the public gardens. He was arrested by three policemen but succeeded afterwards in stabbing all three, gravely wounding two of them. He then fled and was pursued by the people, but after wounding several others he took refuge in the bushes on an island in the Rio Tietê. Here he was surrounded by the people who stoned him and one of them shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was then captured and taken to police station, but gave no reason for his acts.

—The Italian bark *Luize* went aground off the Rio Grande bar on the 12th inst. and has become a total wreck. She was bound from Montevideo to Geneva. Before abandoning the vessel the master tried to obtain assistance in Rio Grande to discharge the cargo, but was unsuccessful.

THE SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB
SPORTS.

The annual sports of this club were held on 12th inst. at the Chácara Valley, São Paulo, in good weather and with a large attendance. The results of the different events were as follows:

1.—Throwing the cricket ball: 1st, C. Miller, 94 yards; 2nd, E. L. Sterns.

2.—High jump: 1st, Th. Inge, 4 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, M. King.

3.—Three-legged race: 1st, M. King and Th. Inge; 2nd, E. A. Roberts and Mr. Renfrew.

4.—100 yards flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, to 2/5 seconds; and E. A. Roberts.

5.—Boys' race: 1st, A. Hoyes; 2nd, D. Rawlings.

6.—Quarter mile flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, 50 3/5 seconds; and C. A. F. Taunay.

7.—Long jump: 1st, C. Miller, 16 ft. 10 1/2 in.; 2nd, C. Honck.

8.—Lieg and spear race: 1st, F. Sparks.

9.—120 yards members flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, 13 seconds; and E. A. Roberts.

10.—Gals' race: 1st, L. Campbell; 2nd, A. Major.

11.—Hurdle race: 1st, C. Miller, 20 seconds; 2nd, M. King.

12.—Pole jump: 1st, Th. Inge, 7 ft. 11 in.; 2nd, M. King.

13.—Obstacle race: 1st, W. Taylor; 2nd, J. Dawson.

14.—Sack race: 1st, C. Miller; and Renfrew.

15.—Putting the weight: 1st, A. Hoyes, 37 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, C. H. Harrington.

16.—Consolidation race: C. Stuart Smith.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos is reported to have annulled the election won by the federalists at Sant'Anna. The alleged reason for this abuse is that the voting was secret and the tickets not signed by the voters, as is now required by Castilhos' last electoral law.

It is stated that Silveira Martins, Adriano Ribeiro and Wenceslau Escobar will be candidates for congress on the federalist ticket at the coming election and that A. da Silva Brazil, Pedro Macracy, Bonifácio Baptista and J. F. Machado will be candidates on the liberal ticket.

The press gang is said to be busily at work at Porto Alegre.

Many suits have recently been brought against the government for losses incurred through illegal acts of its troops during the war. An association of lawyers has been organized to assist the claimants in obtaining justice. The claim, it is said, amounts to several thousand contos of reis.

A telegram of the 18th inst. from Porto Alegre states that, according to the *Jornal do Comercio*, of that city, a lawyer is going to apply for deciding the bankruptcy of a firm doing business under the name of a *casilista* congressman, which has failed to pay notes that have been due since.

It is said that Gen. Carlos Eugenio, commander of the military district, has issued orders for withdrawing from S. Francisco de Paula da Cima de Serra the troops stationed at that place.

Councillor Henrique de Avila has resigned the place of editor-in-chief of the *Mercantil* of Porto Alegre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the Sapeucaia company to open provisionally in traffic the railway line between Sant'Anna and Barra do Piauhy.

—Among the arrivals by the *Atah* yesterday was Mr. Edmundo Holman, of the London and River Plate Bank, who comes to Brazil in the interests of the foreign creditors of the Leopoldina railway system.

—The Companhia Estradas de Ferro Oeste de Minas has applied in the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the payment of the subsidy of 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 kilometres of railway between Biriba Mansa and Rio Claro on the road from the former town to Angra dos Reis.

—The *Atah* of the 15th says:—"The general sentiment of revolt on the part of the indigenes and respected class of agriculturists against the iniquitous increase of 50 % in the tariffs of the Central of Brazil railway and the manner in which their well-founded reclamations are disregarded and received with indifference by the government, is being manifested in collective protests brought forward at the meetings and clubs which are being organized in the interior to defend the respective interests of agriculture."

—At yesterday's meeting of the São Paulo Railway Company it was decided to raise £2,500,000 in order to double the line and to carry out the works required by the new concession granted in 1895. The new capital will consist of £1,000,000 five per cent, preference and £1,000,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, there being also created £500,000 of five per cent, deferred stock. The ordinary shares will be issued at a premium of £4 each and the preference at a premium of £1. The new issues are to rank equally with the old share capital. Mr. Stuart Smith expects the line to be completed in three years, and he expressed his confidence in the respective interests of agriculture."

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[October 20th, 1896.]

LOCAL NOTES

The present session of congress was prorogued to November 14th by a decree of the 13th inst.

An unknown man threw himself from one of the ferry-boats on Wednesday last and was drowned.

Ten of the suspended Polytechnic professors returned and took possession of their classrooms on the 15th.

The government has accepted Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro's resignation of the directorship of the Polytechnic school.

It is not recorded that any ostrich has ever succeeded in concealing himself by putting his head under a bush.

There is an old saying, José, that "two swallows don't make a summer." Perhaps it would be well for you to paste this in your notebook.

On Thursday, 16th inst., at the church on Largo do Machado the monachists caused mass to be said in celebration of the 21st birthday of Prince D. Pedro, eldest son of the Prince's Imperial.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the sectional court of this city which had annulled the decree of Aug. 20, 1894, retiring Affonso de Rio Barros from the office of sub-director of the post-office.

A project has been presented to the municipal council imposing a tax of 24 per cent per annum on the properties of mortuaries corporations. The legality of such a tax is contested by the *Clube do Rio*.

Would it not be well to state in the immigration prospectuses that the right of being arbitrarily expelled from the country is one of the privileges which foreigners may expect to enjoy after their arrival in Brazil.

In consequence of the refusal of owners of butchery shops to accede to the proposal of abolition of the practice of allowing a discount of 6 kilos per beef for waste, the supply of beef since last May has been very small.

The people of the Island of Paquetá complain that they are deprived of fresh beef. From the Santa Cruz atlantic the meat arrives in this city too late to be forwarded on the Paquetá boat, and the landing of Maruhy meat on the island is not permitted.

The *Paiz* wishes to expel from Brazil the editor of *The Rio News* for the crime of having repeated the information which has reached him in regard to the commercial crisis. What shall then be done with the editor of the *Paiz* for having committed the same crime?

If the editor of *The Rio News* is to be expelled from Brazil for writing on the commercial crisis, and the editor of the *Paiz* is to be elected President of the republic for the same offence, which will receive the severest punishment?

What is the difference between the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* and his two anonymous Americans? Answer—The latter do not read the *News* with a big *A* and the former does not read it with a small one. N. B.—Smith says this is a bad comodrum, since it makes a distinction without a difference.

If the right claimed for the government by certain Brazilians to expel foreigners, whenever it feels inclined to do so, is acknowledged by foreign governments, then it will become necessary for the latter to negotiate treaties for the protection of their citizens just as they do with certain governments of Asia and Africa.

Comendador Malvino Reis is a candidate for the 2nd district of this city. We see that in his circular he inadvertently alludes to the commercial crisis, and for this, of course, he must be duly punished. But what punishment shall we inflict on him? Excommunication, descomuniao, castigo, correccao, or a seat in congress—which shall it be?

It is asserted that there are two anonymous Americans who do not read *The Rio News*. This is, of course, astonishing and it is also astonishing that there should be a man claiming to be a journalist who does not read the daily papers nor converse with well informed persons, and who consequently was not even aware of the existence of the commercial crisis until he was startled by the telegram in the *Times*.

The *Paiz* of the 13th states that at the race course the day before a female bicyclist was first annoyed, then mobbed, and then actually chased out of the enclosure by a crowd of men. There was no denunciation of the ruffians, the incident being apparently considered quite in order. The prior day *Jornal do Commercio* did not see the incident, and will now promptly rise and call us enemies of the country and prevaricators.

In the performance of our duty as a journalist we have sometimes had occasion to say severe things about Brazil and to place on record facts not so laudable to the credit of the people and country, but we have not yet been obliged to recite the expulsion of a citizen of a friendly country, generally acknowledged to be, whatever may be his defects, a hard-working, law-abiding and respectable member of the community, for the sole crime of publishing the news.

The illustrious editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* advised us on the 16th that he had found "two Amercans" who do not read *The Rio News*. We are simply overwhelmed with surprise and confusion. We had no idea there were so many ignorant Americans in the country. But then, neighbor, if this proves anything at all, which we very much doubt, we can easily find a thousand Brazilians who do not read the *Jornal do Commercio*—and we would not have to waste much time over it either!

Yesterday morning the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram from Valparaiso stating that the *Horizonte* had published an article against the great purchases of armaments which the government is making because it "will serve to ruin the finances of the republic, aggravating the crisis which is situated great importance." It is to be feared that the publication of such a telegram will result in serious prejudice to Chili, and that it exhibits a "bad faith" and "enmity" which ought not to be ignored. The circulation of such "jedimental" news might likewise prejudice some important financial negotiations which Chili may have in view.

On the 14th inst. Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro resigned as director of the Polytechnic school and turned over the direction of that institution to the vice-director, Dr. Domingos de Araujo Silva. He posted a farewell address on the bulletin board, the students gave him a manifestation, and his brief reign came to an end.

It is pleasing to note that Editor Rodrigues objects to the phrase "it is reported." He scorns such an evasion of responsibility. He would seem to use it. In fact, he never did use it. Henceforth "constato" is banished from his dictionary, and he will say positively what he thinks and knows—when it is convenient. Under the direction of José Carlos Rodrigues the *Jornal* is becoming a great moral organ.

The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* says: "What is seen in everything the *Rio News* writes is professed hatred for this country which has talibated so much and for so long a time." Thank you, neighbor; your vision is something remarkable. Only a few months ago the editor of *The Rio News* was treated to a very flattering compliment in regard to his ability and the services he had rendered to the country. Now which do you mean?

The remains of Carlos Gomes arrived here on the coasting steamer *Itapu* on the morning of the 10th, and were later in the day landed at the arsenal of war and carried to the S. Francisco church. An enormous mass of people lined the streets and gathered at the church. Funeral masses were celebrated at the church and on Saturday the remains were removed to the Instituto de Música. To-day they are to be re-embalmed for transportation to Santos, from which port they are to be conveyed to the composer's birthplace, Campina, for burial.

On the 3rd inst. a Portuguese named Pereira da Motta died at the Curmo hospital, and the physician gave a certificate saying that he had died from pulmonary consumption. The police were immediately advised however that the man had died from a barbarous beating given him by an Italian. The chief of police sent a medical commission to examine the body, but opportunity was not given until after burial. The commission now denies that the man died from consumption, that his body shows signs of injuries, that he died from pleuro-pneumonia, and that the disease was probably caused by trauamism. The hospital physician, however, adheres to his diagnosis.

An exciting scene took place at a railway station, near Rio de Janeiro on the 7th inst. As President Murias was returning from the races, in company with one of his ministers, an officer of the Argentine squadron, now visiting Brazil, and Dr. de Carvalho, ex-minister of foreign affairs, the latter was suddenly fired at with a revolver by another deputy who had been struck by him during the disorderly scene in the chamber on the 27th ult., when blows were exchanged by a number of deputies. Three shots took effect in the ex-minister's breast. It was at first believed that an attempt had been made on the life of the President and much excitement prevailed.—*South American Journal*, Sept. 12.

When a man starts out on a campaign of slaunder against his betters, he is sometimes compelled to employ very amusing and unexpected resources. An illustration of this is to be found in a recent number of the *Jornal do Commercio*. As everybody knows, Citizen José Carlos Rodrigues was not a prime favorite with the government of Marshal Floriano. In fact he was so cordially hated that he was compelled to conceal himself and the Florinistas did their best not only to burn him, but to incense him as a conspirator and a monarchist. He was of course very much maligned, but that does not alter the fact that he remained in concealment nearly fourteen months, at the end of which his enemies tried to take his news paper away from him. And now, just two years later, we find this same Citizen José Carlos Rodrigues going to some of the most violent Florinistas in our foreign colony to get opinions against the editor of another paper which was also honored with the dislike of the dictator and his friends. It is a curious anomaly, but it is quite true!

TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POSTOFFICE.

When our European mail was sent to the post-office on Wednesday last, our porter was informed by an employee of this public department that if they only had the benefit of two days martial law they would burn *The Rio News*. This is of course a result of the inflammatory and malevolent attack of the *Jornal do Commercio*, but at the same time the publisher of this journal would be glad to know if the employee of the post-office are permitted to express purposes of this character.

BUSINESS NOTES

The chamber of deputies voted the new tax of \$150 a head on imported cattle, for the benefit of the Minas cattle raisers and dealers. It is a premium on hunger.

Who were the 17 deputies that voted in favor of admitting to discussion Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium bill? Glycerio is said to be one; who are the others?

Was Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium bill introduced without the knowledge of his political leader? If Glycerio had endeavored to prevent the introduction of the bill, would he not have been successful?

The city of Fortaleza is asking for tenders for the sewage works and service of that place for a period of 50 years. The city will guarantee 7 per cent on a capital of 3,000,000\$ for a period of 20 years. Tenders will be received up to 31st December next.

The minister of finance has instructed the customs inspector to continue to collect 200 réis per kilo, with 30 per cent abatement, on kerosene according to the rating adopted for all custom-houses. The acceptance of protests is to be determined by the district attorney.

If the author of the moratorium bill is, as is now asserted, a man of no influence in political circles, why was he visited in prison by so many prominent politicians after he had recklessly discharged his revolver in the midst of a crowd at the Central railway station?

Four large houses are reported to have failed at Pernambuco. The *Jornal* will kindly take notice that this is stated as a "report" not as a fact.

A federal decree of the 8th inst. authorizes certain modifications in the calls by the steamers of the Macapá and Purus lines of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co.

The *Clube do Rio* has been recently "slating"

the new American petroleum refining company, but the company's representative went round to explain on the 15th and now there is peace in War-savag-again. And, by the way, is the said representative intending to leave the refining company to join the *Jornal* as a reporter?

If there are some persons interested in con-

cealing facts connected with the present commercial crisis, there are many others interested in learning the truth and it is for the benefit of those who wish information that newspapers are published. The exception is, of course, when a newspaper is published for the sole benefit of its proprietors,

The mint wants condemned some property which lies immediately behind that establishment, to make room for extensions, but the treasury objects because of the lack of appropriation for expensive constructions. The treasury might also add that if the director of the mint is unable to manage profitably what he has, it is up to add anything more.

The effort of the *Jornal do Commercio* to stir up popular sentiment against the denunciations of official abuses, seems to have fallen rather flat. The people as well as business men are beginning to feel the weight of all these exactions, and they are not who are inclined to submit to the customary *rotula*, even when applied by a newspaper which ought to be defending their interests.

A curious strike during the past week was that of the butchers, who suspended orders on the 15th from the municipal slaughter-house at Santa Cruz. According to the *Clube do Rio*, which appears to be the organ of the cattle merchants, the prefect will know how to punish the strikers and their complicity. For the 16th the orders were exceptionally limited, and the merchants naturally want this refusal to buy their wares severely punished.

It is a curious kind of liberty we are enjoying, surely. On the 17th the municipality endeavored to supply customers, and a large military force was called out to prevent interference, but everything passed off quietly and the effort to be successful was not a success.

On the 14th inst. Mr. A. S. Hitchings published a letter in the *Jornal do Rio* stating that he does not believe that Mr. Fishback could have made the description ascribed to him to the effect that it is impossible for the United States to trade with South America, and that, as Mr. Fishback intends to write a book on the results of the recent commercial excursion it will be well to wait for its appearance before forming an opinion. On the following day, however, the *Paiz* was informed by Dr. Cardoso da Gama that Mr. Fishback had declared that trade between the United States of America and Brazil will be impossible as long as the North American manufacturers and merchants will not adopt the same advantages and facilities as those of Europeans. This is sound reasoning and deserves consideration. Trade is not a matter of sentiment.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th inst. (it is necessary apparently to quote Brazilian authorities for all items of news) has the following: "The S. Paulo Navigation Society (*cupula*) collected for 11 volumes of funeral wreaths on the steamer *S. Paulo* for Santos, the sum of 6348, being 284\$ per sea and 350\$ by land from Santos to S. Paulo. The person who was dispatching, wishing to make sure, sent to verify how much the 11 volumes had paid by land, and received from the S. Paulo Railway Co., a note of 71870\$, having been paid. An insignificant difference of 288300.

Why does the *Jornal* protest? Glycerio is said to be the author of the bill. The boldness of the *Jornal*'s protest is noticeable. Had this steamship company been foreign, our chauvinist neighbor would have hurled icy thunderbolts until his humble submission were made to the 60s-a-line despot of Rua do Ouvidor.

An interesting experiment was made on Thursday last at the Confiança cotton mill, Villa Isabel. This establishment has just been fitted with an installation of the "Grimm Sprinkler," an automatic fire extinguishing apparatus. The installation consists of a series of parallel horizontal tubes, close to the ceilings of the buildings, each row of tubes being about ten feet apart. At equal spaces of ten feet in each row a sprinkler is attached, each sprinkler thus protecting an area of 100 superficial feet. The installation is connected with the water supply of the factory and with an automatic alarm having a balanced valve. Should the smallest escape of water occur, through a sprinkler commencing to work, or otherwise, the balance, being disturbed, opens the valve and causes a stream of water to flow into a small water wheel which rings a loud and continuous alarm on a going connection with it; this alarm continues whilst the escape of water lasts. The sprinklers are kept closed by an ingenious arrangement in which a solder is fixed at a temperature of 68° centigrade and immediately a fire commences, the temperature rises, causes the solder of the nearest sprinkler to melt, thus opening the outlet and a jet of water flows through and is distributed over an area of nine square metres, in the form of a heavy shower. At the same time the alarm rings.

The experiment took place in an isolated building close to the mill. A small installation was erected in it, and the floor of the building was covered with a layer of straw and shavings well saturated with kerosene. This being set on fire, immediately the flame sprang up, the alarm sounded in twenty seconds, and in thirty seconds the sprinklers had completely extinguished the fire, which had only been able to consume a small portion of the kerosene-saturated shavings. The experiment demonstrated conclusively the value of the apparatus and showed that any building thus protected is quite safe from any serious damage by fire. A number of gentlemen including representatives of the various insurance companies, were present at the experiment.

A very unpleasant tale was unfolded by the chairman at yesterday's meeting of the bondholders of the Espírito Santo and Caravelas Navigation and Railway Company. Before the bonds were issued the company was in a flourishing state, paying good dividends, with a net income of £25,000. Unfortunately, in 1890 the company leased its undertaking to the Lloyd's Brazileiro company, at that time an influential concern, but which afterwards got into difficulties, and since 1893 has been unable to pay its obligations to the bondholders. The Espírito Santo property is admittedly a valuable one, but so far, it has been impossible to get the income derived from it paid over to the Espírito Santo bondholders, instead of to the defaulting Lloyd's Brazileiro company. This is one grievance—which is had enough; but there is another in the fact that the provincial government of Espírito Santo, which guarantees £7,500 per annum, refuses to pay the guarantee, on the ground that the accounts of the railway have not been presented. Thus the Espírito Santo bondholders are in the position of being unable to get any income from their own property, and are also prevented from obtaining the government guarantee because, not being in possession of their property, they cannot present the accounts. The only remedy seems to be to at once commence legal proceedings against the lessee; and that view was adopted yesterday by the Espírito Santo bondholders.—*Financial News*, Sept. 26.

SOME POINTS ON BANKRUPTCY.

A prominent business man of this city sends us the following points on bankruptcies, which are just now worthy of careful consideration. It should be added that they are fully confirmed by the editor of *Liberdade* who has been discussing the same question:

According to the *Código*, Art. 797: "All merchants who suspend their payments are understood to be *quebrado* or *fallido*."

According to Decree 917 of 24th October, 1890: "The merchant, under an individual or social firm, who does not pay on due date any mercantile obligation *liquida e certa*, is understood to be *fallido*."

When these *fallencias* occur, no creditor in his senses applies for a *judicial liquidation* of the delinquent's affairs. The process is too expensive and long-winded, and creditors seldom get any dividend.

At the present moment in Rio there are probably some firms in the condition of *fallencia*!

To find the number, the notary of protests can be asked to give the number of firms which have had their protest during any week or month, or period of time. All the firms who have not paid on their due date are, or have been *fallido*.

Perhaps there are more than 300 firms which have their mercantile obligations at this moment.

And to this we may add: Perhaps the *Jornal do Commercio* will undertake to "interview" the proper officials and advise the public of the result.

THE COMMERCIAL MEETING.

The general meeting called by the directors of the *Associação Commercial* on the 13th to consider various questions relating to the import trade, was attended by some seventy or eighty members. The president stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps to prevent the adoption of certain provisions of the budget project now under discussion by congress, and that such a question is not foreign to the objects of the association, which has been offended by the lack of consideration shown to its special committee by the public powers.

Two resolutions were presented for consideration in the sense that a petition should be presented to the national congress protesting against the adoption of certain dispositions in the revenue now under discussion in the chamber. The resolution presented by the directorate also urged that the commission of merchants appointed to accompany the delegation of that bill should continue its labors, and the government is asked to give due attention to the report which this commission has presented, which was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on September 27th. Several speakers addressed the meeting on these subjects.

The merchants' commission, however, declined to serve longer, as it considered itself incompatible with the public authorities. The president then proposed a vote of thanks and approval to the commission which had dedicated so much zeal and talent to the interests of commerce, which was approved unanimously and with enthusiasm.

Reference was then made to a telegram sent to London in regard to the commercial situation in this city, in which it was proposed that a message should be sent to the *Times*, stating that the commercial body of this city has not meditated and does not meditate seeking a moratorium. It was then resolved that the directory should continue its labors in harmony with the ideas expressed by the various speakers who had addressed the meeting on the subject which had been called to consider.

Subsequently the directory of the association sent the following telegram to *The Times*:

"Editor *Times*, London. The *Associação Commercial* of Rio de Janeiro, the official representative of its commercial class, having just learned that it was telegraphed to you that a *moratorium* had been proposed here for their benefit, wish to assure you their entire disconnection with such a proposal, which they did not expect nor ask for and which happily expresses the thoughtless idea of a private deputy, idea which was almost unanimously rejected by the house. They also wish to assure you the commercial situation, though rather trying, does not absolutely justify exaggerated reports wired to Europe about it. This message is sent you with the unanimous approval of the meeting of the *Associação* just held.—*Directory*.

A long account of this meeting appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 14th inst., and yet on the following day the editor of that sheet had the boldfaced to say: "The *reunião* only resolved the exaggerated notices of the *"Rio News"*." The reader can easily judge for himself. It would be churlish to believe the editor of that discredited sheet is capable of perverting the truth whenever it suits his interests to do so.

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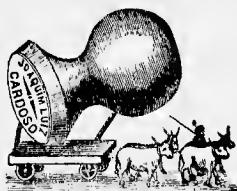
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1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.—Haiev, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottino who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMIRADA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.
I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the ship *Aquidauana* on my last voyage south. At the dinner-table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even this passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately did not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc., ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board ship *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.
It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSE' CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Tirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE' J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

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The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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